What's New in ..

No. 29

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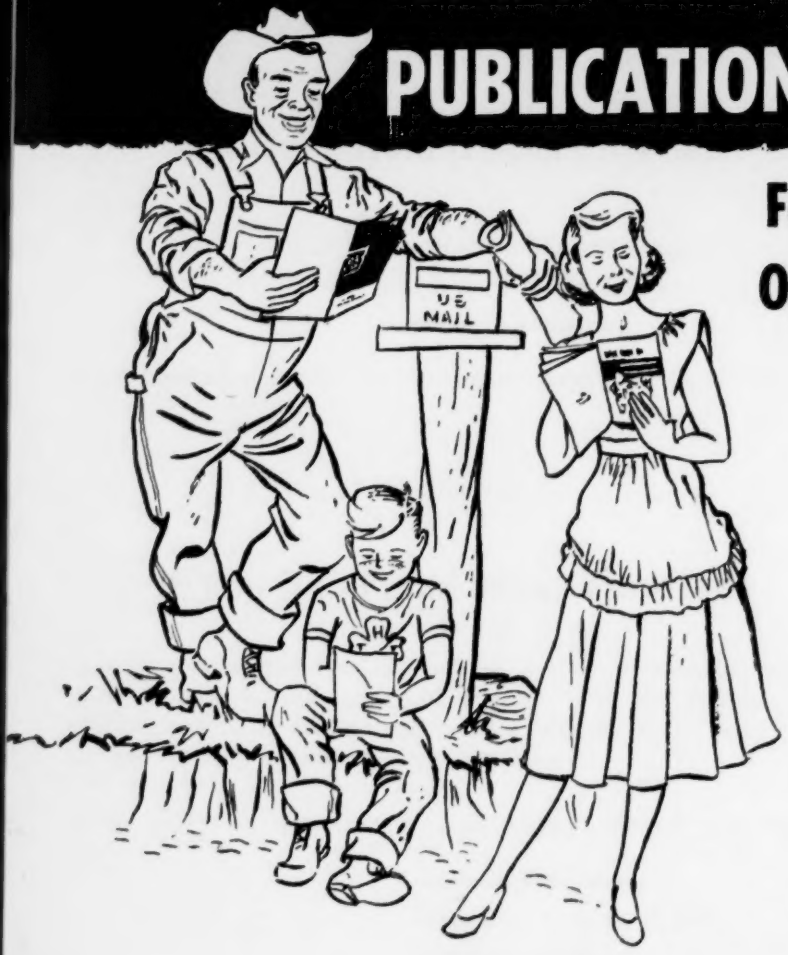
FARM AND HOME PUBLICATIONS

For Oklahoma



DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE

Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater

How To Get Publications

Try Your County Agent First

Your county farm and home agents have most of the publications listed here. They also have other useful publications, including those issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In most counties, the agent's office is at the county courthouse.

If The Agent Doesn't Have It

Write to—**Agriculture Mailing Room,**
Oklahoma A. & M. College,
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Give number and title of each publication you want. Please see page 4 before writing.

If You Don't Find What You Want

If you have a question, and cannot find a publication promising an answer, the county agents can help you. They are members of the Oklahoma A. & M. College staff, and can call upon any branch of the College for help in answering your questions.

If you prefer to write directly to the College, address your letter to:

Division of Agriculture,
Oklahoma A. & M. College,
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Please Read This Page
Before Ordering Publications

You Can Help Us Serve You

What's New is printed to help you select the publications you can use. Your attention to the following request will help us spend our funds most efficiently, and thereby help you most effectively.

Residents of Oklahoma: Publications of the Oklahoma A. & M. College are printed especially for you. Please feel free to ask for any which you can use. Only one copy of each publication can be sent unless some special reason is given for needing more.

Non-residents: Single copies of one or a few publications will be sent free; but it is suggested that your own state experiment station and extension service are likely to have publications better suited to conditions in your state.

Students of Agriculture: Please make use whenever possible of the files of bulletins in your school library, rather than writing for bulletins.

Teachers of Agriculture: Five copies of any publication will be gladly furnished for reference use in your school library.

Libraries: Libraries will, upon request, be placed on a mailing list to receive all publications of the Experiment Station and Extension Service as they appear.

Mailing Lists: Mailing lists to receive publications on a particular subject are not maintained. New publications are available through county agents as soon as issued, and the most up-to-date information on particular subjects will be sent in reply to inquiry addressed to the Division of Agriculture at Stillwater.

The foregoing suggestions are intended to prevent waste rather than to limit the distribution of publications. **If you can use a publication, do not hesitate to ask for it.**

Cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College and United States Department of Agriculture, cooperating. Distributed in furtherance of the Acts of Congress of May 8, and June 30, 1914.

Recent Publications

E-626. The Road to Mental Health. (New) Mary Gormley in counsel with Mrs. Leta Moore. 20 pp.

Emotional or psychological first aid and a broader knowledge of normal personality development would tend to reduce tension and emotional maladjustment. The purpose of this circular is to help the people of Oklahoma, whether urban or rural, become acquainted with facilities and types of environment that will help insure good mental health. Crucial points in the life of an individual have been pointed up in this pamphlet to serve as guides along the road to mental health. Topics discussed are: personality; how the mind works; preface to life; pre-school years; school years; adolescence; the cross roads of marriage, work and parenthood; danger signals; mature years and advanced years. Also included are references to materials for further study.

E-625. Liming Soils for Better Farming. (New) Wesley Chaffin. 20 pp., 10 figs.

The use of agricultural limestone on Oklahoma farms has increased rapidly during the past few years. This circular contains recommendations for liming Oklahoma soils.

E-624. Beef Buying Tips. (New) Mabel Walker. 8 pp.

Tips for the consumer to study and use when purchasing meat.

E-623. Cook Beef Nutritious and Appetizing. (New) Hermina Dohogne. 8 pp., 3 figs.

The homemaker who knows how to properly cook the different cuts of beef in order to bring out their best qualities can select and serve appetizing meat to suit any family budget. This circular tells the homemaker how these tasks can be accomplished.

E-622. Dairying Tips for Farm Homemakers. (New) L. H. Stinnett. 16 pp., 3 figs.

This circular gives excellent information for the homemaker engaged in dairy work. Milking machines, hand milking, cooling and separating, cleaning and care of equipment, home pasteurization and keeping the cows healthy are a few of the topics discussed.

E-619. A Cow and Calf Program for Oklahoma. (New) Clyde M. Reed. 20 pp., 10 figs.

The purpose of this circular is to instruct and encourage producers to do a better job in the production and marketing of choice slaughter calves by raising calves that are heavier, fatter, of higher quality and ready for market during the period of seasonal high prices. A "Schedule by Months" is included in the circular to better help a management program.

E-616. A Better Rural Life Through Neighborhood Improvement. (New) C. G. Bauman. 24 pp., 8 figs., 1 chart.

This circular is designed primarily for those people interested in organizing and improving their neighborhoods.

E-601. Decorate With Accessories. (New) Grace L. Spivey. 12 pp., 11 figs.

The use of accessories in decorating can give that interesting, finished look to a room. This circular gives a list of accessories and how they may be used.

E-597. Make Your Draperies and Curtains. (New) Evelyn Funk. 20 pp., 34 figs.

This circular gives instructions on selecting the type needed, buying the material and constructing draperies and curtains.

E-580. Farm Ponds for Household Water Supply. (New) C. V. Phagen and E. R. Daniel. 16 pp., 9 figs.

When properly filtered and treated, pond water systems are often more desirable than well water supplies. This circular gives plans and specifications for locating and constructing several types of pond water systems.

E-574. Meat—How to Buy. (New) Mabel Walker. 16 pp., 9 figs., 2 pp. cooking tables.

Consumers who know their meat save many dollars on food bills. This circular is a guide to buying beef, veal, pork and lamb. Also included is a section on how to store meat in the home refrigerator.

E-557. Pasture and Range Judging. (Revised) Clarence E. Bunch, R. E. Chiles, and Edd Roberts. 16 pp., 2 figs.

This circular gives instructions on how to conduct a pasture and range judging school and contest.

E-497. Alfalfa, Queen of Forage Crops. (Revised) Wesley Chaffin. 24 pp., 15 figs.

Alfalfa is an old, but very important hay crop. This circular discusses varieties of alfalfa, their care and use.

E-494. Meat Cookery. (Revised) Hermina Dohogne. 24 pp., 8 figs.

Meat is a vital food. By knowing how to cook the different cuts of meat in order to bring out their best qualities, the homemaker can select and serve appetizing meats to suit any family budget. This circular gives many facts of meat cookery and also a number of good recipes.

E-350. Poultry Management for 4-H Club Members. (Revised) H. G. Ware and Alex G. Warren. 16 pp., 1 fig., 2 tables.

This circular is to be used primarily by 4-H Club members who are enrolled in poultry projects. It has helpful hints on how to brood, feed, and care for baby chicks. Also, information is given on how to care for the laying flock and how to prepare and exhibit birds at shows.

B-442. Cotton Quality as Influenced by Lint Coarseness. John M. Green and George E. Stroup. (December, 1954) 12 pp., 5 tables.

The emphasis of cotton buyers and spinners to secure lint with good strength and a reasonable amount of coarseness can be met by Oklahoma farmers by selecting the right variety and improving growing conditions. By planting varieties having the coarsest staple in their length and yield class, the grower will have additional insurance against low micronaire values. Deep plowing of sand, irrigating, and increasing organic matter and other practices reducing drought injury not only help give higher cotton yields but also help produce a higher quality lint. Sections included in this bulletin are: "How Coarseness Affects Market Value," "Factors Affecting Lint Coarseness," "Coarseness Tests on Oklahoma Varieties" and "What it Means to the Cotton Growers." Reference is made to other publications that may be of help to the cotton farmer in improving his growing conditions.

B-441. Boll Weevil and Bollworm Control with Insecticides; Results of a Five-Year Study with 14 Dusts and Sprays. F. A. Fenton, J. R. Dogger, and G. A. Bieberdorf. (November, 1954) 24 pp., 15 tables.

Cotton insect control can make the difference between profit and loss for Oklahoma farmers during critical cotton years. Because of cotton's position in Oklahoma agriculture, the Experiment Station conducts tests each year to find new and better ways for controlling cotton insects. This bulletin reports results of five years of tests with 14 sprays and dusts.

B-440. Self-Feeding Salt and Cottonseed Meal to Beef Cattle; A Summary of Experiments on Self-Feeding Winter Supplements. A. B. Nelson, L. S. Pope, Robert MacVicar, A. E. Darlow and D. F. Stephens. (November, 1954) 16 pp., 4 tables.

Since 1950, the Experiment Station has conducted a series of tests with both pregnant cows and stocker cattle to determine the merit of self-feeding a mixture of salt and cottonseed meal as compared to hand feeding cottonseed meal. Results showed that the self-feeding practice is not harmful for a period of at least three successive years, when ample grass and water are available. Self-feeding beef cows a mixture of salt and cottonseed meal during the winter months while grazing native grass had no apparent detrimental effects on the health or yearly weight changes of the cows or the number and weaning of their calves. Beef steers fed the same way gained practically the same as those hand-fed cottonseed meal.

B-439. Spring Growing of China Asters in the Greenhouse in Oklahoma. R. N. Payne and W. R. Kays. (November, 1954) 16 pp., 6 figs., 1 table.

This bulletin reports the results of four years' research to determine the best lighting methods for producing a crop of good quality China asters in Oklahoma greenhouses during April, May and early June. Varieties grown in the test included Royal White, Royal Azure Blue, Ball Deep Rose, Ball White, Pink Ball and Azure Ball. Three varieties were seeded at monthly intervals, on the first day of January, February and March each season. After the seedlings emerged they were separated into lots to receive additional lighting for periods of two, four, six and eight weeks, and no additional light. It was found that if seed were sown in January, the lighting period must be at least eight weeks in duration to produce flowers on stems of sufficient length. Included in the publication is a section on growing good asters. This covers varieties, temperature, seeding and transplanting, soil preparation and sterilization, fertilizers, supports, spacing in the bench, control of pests, and a lighting schedule.

B-438. Milk Test Variations in the Tulsa Milkshed. Leo V. Blakley and Durwood Brewer. (November, 1943) 12 pp., 2 figs., 3 tables.

The amount of variation in milk tests from one month to the next, and the amount of variation in milk tests within each month were studied by the Experiment Station for the Tulsa milkshed from May 1950 through December 1952. The butterfat tests followed a fairly specific pattern of seasonal variation, with tests being lowest in July and highest in November (47 points above July). The variation of the milk tests within any one month was greater than producers expected—usually varying over a range of 116 points. Statistical analysis of test variation showed that the number of milk tests per month per producer could be reduced to eight, and probably six, without impairing the accuracy of the testing program.

B-437. The Value of 20-, 30-, and 40-Percent Protein Supplements for Wintering Heifer Calves. A. B. Nelson, J. P. Fontenot, O. B. Ross, Robert MacVicar, and A. E. Darlow. (November, 1954) 16 pp., 3 figs., 2 tables.

This bulletin reports the results of trials to determine the relative value of supplements containing approximately 20-, 30-, and 40-percent protein when fed to weanling heifer calves allowed access to prairie hay or dry native grass pasture during the winter. Results of feeding tests over four years showed that: (1) Average winter gains of calves were directly related to the protein content of the supplement; (2) Heifers gaining the least during the winter gained the most the following summer; (3) Heifers wintered in traps and fed prairie hay had better average yearly gains with increases in protein content of the supplement fed; and (4) There were only small differences in yearly gains of heifers grazing dry native grass during the winter and fed equal amounts of 20- and 40-percent protein supplements.

B-436. A Comparison of the Bulk and Can Systems for Handling Milk on Farms. P. E. Johnson, H. C. Olson and R. L. Von Gunten. (August, 1954) 16 pp., 4 tables.

Although the milk can is the most commonly used container for holding milk on the dairy farm, many dairy farmers have installed holding tanks which allow them to handle milk in the bulk. When the bulk method is used, milk is transported by tank truck, thus entirely eliminating the use of cans. This bulletin reports the results of a comparison of the two methods during a 15-month period. In the final analysis, raw milk handled in the bulk had an average bacterial count of 17,400 as compared to 54,700 for milk handled in cans. After pasteurization the bacterial count was 107 for the bulk milk and 143 for the milk in cans. Less milk was lost through handling by the bulk method; and it took less than one-fourth as much time to handle milk by the bulk method.

B-435. Response of Winter Oat Varieties From Winter and Early Spring Seeding. A. M. Schlehuber and Roy M. Oswalt. (August, 1954) 16 pp., 9 tables.

September 15 to October 15 has long been recognized as the best seeding time for winter oats. However, tests in 1946 and 1947 suggested that certain varieties might respond favorably from late-winter and/or early-spring seedings. In six years of tests (1948-1953) by the Experiment Station it was found that certain winter oat varieties sown in January or early February will give better yields and test weights than spring varieties seeded at any time. Winter oats seeded in January and/or early February are more readily harvested with a combine than when sown in the fall because they grow shorter and are thus less subject to lodging. However, best oat yields in Oklahoma usually are obtained from winter varieties sown at the proper time in the fall. Varieties included in the tests were Wintok, Tennex, Traveler, Stanton Strain 1, Kanota, Neosho, Forkedeer, Winter, Fulghum, Selection, Unnamed and Andrew.

B-434. Effects of Staining and Laundering on Cotton and Rayon-Cotton Damasks. Dorothy Saville. (July, 1954) 24 pp., 6 figs., 5 tables.

The research reported in this bulletin was undertaken to obtain information that might help homemakers in selecting table damasks and in getting better service from them. Various usage and laundering methods were used on five all-cotton and five rayon-cotton damasks to determine the effects of each on the following things: laundering on hems; staining, discoloration and fading; appearance and hand; closeness of weave and characteristics of the yarn; shrinkage; weight and thickness; and breaking strength. The study did not include the development of a laundry procedure which would produce the best results in appearance and in length of service of table damasks.

B-433. The Effect of Harvest Practices on the Performance of Alfalfa. Hugo O. Graumann, J. E. Webster, C. L. Canode and H. F. Murphy. (July, 1954) 60 pp., 7 figs., 20 tables.

Investigations reported in this bulletin were undertaken to obtain specific information on the relation of cutting practices to forage and seed yield, hay quality, root reserves, and stand longevity of alfalfa. Some of the results were: (1) When grown for hay only and harvested uniformly at various stages of development, annual forage production was increased as maturity advanced to the full bloom stage. (2) Prebud to bud stage harvesting produced hay higher in ash and protein, but the annual yield of feed constituents per acre was usually lower because of lower hay yields. (3) Early summer seed set is essential for seed production in Oklahoma. (4) Prebud harvesting is not recommended either for maximum hay or seed production; and (5) Cutting at one-tenth bloom or a later stage was materially better than harvesting at earlier stages in holding a stand of alfalfa.

B-432. Wheat Fertilization Studies in Western Oklahoma; Progress Report, 1951-52 and 1952-53. Harold V. Eck and Bobby A. Stewart. (July, 1954) 20 pp., 3 figs., 5 tables.

Uniform wheat fertility experiments to determine the kind and rate of fertilizer needed, and the best time for applying it were initiated in western Oklahoma in the fall of 1951 and have been continued since that time. This publication gives results of the 1951-52 and 1952-53 experiments. Some of the tentative conclusions drawn were: Nitrogen fertilization brought about significant increases in yield at seven of eight locations, and yield and protein increases from spring applications of nitrogen were superior to those from fall applications in the same season. High applications of nitrogen did not decrease yields even under severe drought conditions. Phosphorus fertilization brought about significant increases in yields of five of nine locations in 1951-52. Initial growth and tillering are also increased by phosphorus.

B-431. Some Factors Influencing Mineral Rights Separation in Land Sales. L. A. Parcher. (July, 1954) 16 pp., 5 tables.

Mineral rights are so important in the Southwest that few buyers or sellers enter into a land sale transaction without considering possible sub-surface values. A study of land sales in six Oklahoma counties was conducted by the Experiment Station to determine the factors influencing mineral rights separation. Included is information on: (1) Mineral rights separation in relation to oil and non-oil lands, and (2) Land quality, mineral rights separation and prices paid. Some of the things a buyer must consider in deciding whether to buy only the surface or the surface and a share of the mineral rights are: the re-salability of the land; the reluctance of lending agencies to lend on land with less than half the mineral rights; the likelihood of the sub-surface owner drilling a well on the land; the loss of income from leasing for oil and gas; abstracting and title clearance costs; and the possibility of minimizing the investment in land.

B-430. Crop and Livestock Opportunities on Eastern Oklahoma Prairie Land Farms. W. F. Lagrone. (July, 1954) 72 pp., 5 figs., 38 tables.

As cotton declines as a major source of cash farm income in Eastern Oklahoma, farmers are looking for more profitable methods of producing cotton and for alternative enterprises to supplement or replace it. Information assembled in this bulletin is intended to help farmers in that area answer the following questions: "Shall I put more emphasis on crops or in livestock?"; "If I grow mainly crops, what crops and methods of growing them will give me the most income?"; and "If I emphasize livestock, should it be dairy cattle or beef cattle?." Information in this publication is so extensive that the bulletin is intended primarily for reference use by county agents and others who advise and assist farmers. However, it can also be used by individual farmers.

B-429. Factors Related to Levels of Living of Oklahoma Farm Families. Otis Durant Duncan. (July, 1954) 20 pp., 6 tables, 16 maps.

The level of living of Eastern Oklahoma farm families has risen markedly in recent years, and the basic economic pattern of agriculture in that area has been changing much more rapidly than in other parts of the state. Therefore the Experiment Station used these events as an opportunity to study the relationships between economic changes and changes in levels of living. Some of the information highlights developed through this study include: (1) Rising levels of living have accompanied the shifts from cultivated field crops to the pasturing of livestock and to other methods of reducing labor requirements in farming; (2) Increasing the average size of farms has exerted a positive influence upon levels of living; (3) Rising living levels have resulted in a large measure from technological improvements; (4) Reducing the farm population tends to boost levels of living; and (5) Hiring outside labor and machines not furnished by the family has improved levels of living as has increasing the level of education.

B-428. Beef Cattle Feeding Investigations: Optimum Level of Protein Supplement; Solvent vs. Hydraulic Cottonseed Meal; Effect of Adding Carotene to Fattening Rations. L. S. Pope, R. D. Humphrey, A. E. Darlow, V. G. Heller, O. B. Ross, and R. A. Long. (July, 1954) 24 pp.

Many Oklahoma farmers and ranchers are attempting to increase their gross return from beef cattle by practicing a dry lot fattening program. This bulletin summarizes the results of a 5-year study to determine: (1) The best level of protein supplement in fattening rations for steer calves; (2) The effect of gradually reducing the level of protein supplement during the fattening period; (3) The value of new "pre-press solvent extracted" cottonseed meal; and (4) The effect of adding a crude carotene concentrate to fattening rations when only a small amount of legume hay is fed.

MP-35 through 41. Fertilizer Calculations Made Easy. James E. Garton. (August, 1954) Seven publications of 4 pp. each.

By calculation graphs and simple directions, these seven bulletins afford rapid and easy methods of making some common fertilizer calculations. Titles of the bulletins explain their content:

(MP-35) Pounds of Fertilizer Per Acre for Different Concentrations.

(MP-36) Comparative Cost Per Unit of Nutrient Element for Different Fertilizers.

(MP-37) Amount of Fertilizer Per Row, for Gardens.

(MP-38) Amount of Fertilizer for Lawns.

(MP-39) Amount of Nitrogen Fertilizer for Trees.

(MP-40) Calibration Chart for a 10-Foot Fertilizer Spreader.

(MP-41) Fertilizer Applications by Sprinkler Irrigation.

SO-41. Comparisons of One-Variety with Multiple-Variety Cotton and Related Economic Considerations. John D. Campbell. (November, 1954) 36 pp., 9 tables, 7 charts.

Two advantages reported for following the practice of planting only one variety of cotton are the production of cottonseed with greater varietal purity and the production of uniform lint that facilitates marketing. These two things more nearly meet mill demands and so make one-variety cotton of greater value. The study reported in this regional bulletin was designed to determine the characteristics of cotton produced from single variety areas with those of cotton from comparable areas growing two or more varieties and to compare the characteristics of both kinds with cotton as demanded by cotton mills. The analysis is based on grade and staple length data of cotton from gins in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas. Many facts contrary to popular belief were found, including the fact that one-variety cotton would not be uniform enough to meet the usual demand of mill operators and would require about as much sorting as multiple-variety cotton.

T-52. The Effect of Aureomycin Upon the Growth of Dairy Cows When Administered Orally, Subcutaneously and Intramuscularly. Magnar Ronning, C. W. Richardson, E. R. Berousek and C. L. Norton. (November, 1954) 12 pp., 2 tables.

This technical bulletin reports the findings of two experiments conducted by the Experiment Station to determine the effects of different levels of crystalline aureomycin hydrochloride administered orally, subcutaneously and intramuscularly upon the growth rate, feed consumption and general health of dairy calves during the first four weeks of life. Results of body-weight gains, changes in withers and chest sizes, feed consumption and occurrences of scours are included as are details of experimental procedures.

T.51. Measuring Runoff Rates with Rectangular Highway Culverts. W. O. Rae and F. R. Crow. (November, 1954) 20 pp., 19 figs., 4 tables.

When certain conditions are met, the rectangular highway culvert has stable and well defined flow characteristics and thus can be a good flow meter. Furthermore, such a culvert is used on most all modern highways and so is well suited for measuring runoff from small agricultural areas. Rectangular culverts require a modification if they are to be used to measure very low flows. A weir sill which concentrates these small flows to measurable depths has been selected for this purpose. The primary object of this study was the determination of the relationship between depth of flow and the discharge rate through culverts. A section on the construction and installation of weir sills is also included.

What the Letters Mean

Both letter and number should be used when asking for publications by mail.

The letter preceding the number of each publication indicates the general nature of the publication, as follows:

B—Bulletins. Recommendations based directly on research by the Experiment Station, together with "reasons why" as shown by data from tests made under Oklahoma conditions.

C—Station Circulars. Recommendations drawn from the research man's general knowledge.

E—Extension Circulars. A more inclusive discussion of some one phase of farming or homemaking.

MP—Miscellaneous Publications. A publication which is a different size than that of the usual bulletin series.

NC—North-Central Regional Publications. Reports of research by the Experiment Stations of several North-Central states, including Oklahoma.

OP—Oklahoma Pamphlets. A brief answer to some one specific question frequently asked by farmers and housewives.

SO—Southern Cooperative Series Bulletins. Reports of research by the Experiment Stations of several Southern states, including Oklahoma.

SW—Southwestern Regional Publications. Reports of research by the Experiment Stations of several Southwestern states, including Oklahoma.

T—Technical Bulletins. Usually of interest only to specialists in a particular field.

Publications Available

BUILDINGS AND FARM EQUIPMENT

Plans for farm buildings and farm labor-saving devices are available through county agents, who have catalogs of plans prepared by the Southern Farm Building Plan Service and the Midwest Farm Building Plan Service. These services are provided through cooperation of all state agricultural colleges in the respective regions.

Oklahoma Farm-fitted Plans, drawn especially to meet Oklahoma conditions, are available from the Oklahoma Farm Structures Service, A. & M. College, Stillwater. Please write the Service and tell the kind of building or equipment you wish to construct.

E-618. Your field sprayer.
E-599. The trench silo in Oklahoma.
E-593. Infra-red heat lamps for brooding pigs.
E-592. Regulating fertilizer distributors.
E-589. Brooding chicks with heat lamps or infrared brooding.
E-580. Farm ponds for household water supply.
E-573. Labor saving ideas for the farm.
E-555. Broiler production.
E-501. Line diagram method of setting implements.
E-490. Plans for temporary corn cribs.
E-481. Plans for Oklahoma farm homes.
E-450. Fence post production on Oklahoma farms.
E-438. Kitchen planning and arrangement.
E-339. Farm sewage disposal.
B-422. The development of the Oklahoma brush-type cotton stripper.
B-420. A portable milking barn.
B-395. A two-row castor bean harvester.
MP-41. Fertilizer applications by sprinkler irrigation.
MP-40. Calibration chart for a 10-foot fertilizer spreader.
MP-30. A graphic solution for siphon tube irrigation problems.
. . . . Catalog: Oklahoma farm-fitted building plans (Nos. 1-23 inclusive).

CANNING

(See "Food Preservation.")

CHILD CARE

(See "Clothing," "Foods and Nutrition," and "Homemaking.")

CLOTHING

E-564. Better grooming for 4-H boys.
E-561. Your clothing dollar.
E-547. Better buying for 4-H club members.
E-495. Foundation garments.
E-416. Fitting garments.
E-390. Children's clothing.
E-379. The family mending.
E-327. Pattern alteration.
E-269. Appropriate Finishes.

DAIRYING

(See also "Buildings and Farm Equipment," "Feedstuffs," "Pasture and Hay Crops," and "Marketing.")

E-622. Dairying tips for farm homemakers.
E-612. 4-H dairy feeding and management manual.
E-578. Facing winter feeding problems.
E-491. Artificial breeding of dairy cattle in Oklahoma.
E-470. Cattle grub control.
E-462. Marketing dairy products in Oklahoma.
E-431. Home dairying.
B-438. Milk test variations in the Tulsa milkshed.
B-436. A comparison of the bulk and can systems for handling milk on farms.
B-430 Crop and livestock opportunities on eastern Oklahoma prairie land farms.
B-423. The value of prairie hay for milk production.
B-420. A portable milking barn.
B-403. Feeding tests with mungbean forage and seed in dairy rations.
B-401. Skunkweed flavor in cream and butter; a study of its cause and prevention.
B-400. Feeding tests with threshed peanut hay for dairy cattle.
B-352. Marketing cream through Oklahoma cream stations.
T-52. The effect of aureomycin upon the growth of dairy cows when administered orally, subcutaneously and intramuscularly.
T-47. Studies of the manufacture of cream-type cheese made from condensed cream.

FARM ECONOMICS

(See also "Marketing" and specific crops and kinds of livestock.)

Current Farm Economics, published bi-monthly, discusses the economic situation as it affects Oklahoma agriculture. It is mailed regularly free of charge to those who ask to be placed on the mailing list.

E-548. Farming for keeps.
E-419. What price farm land?
B-431. Some factors influencing mineral rights separation in land sales.
B-430. Crop and livestock opportunities on eastern Oklahoma prairie land farms.
B-429. Factors related to levels of living in Oklahoma farm families.
B-426. Relative efficiences of single-unit and multiple-unit cooperative elevator organizations.
B-419. The place of cotton as a source of farm income in southwestern Oklahoma.
B-412. Oklahoma land market activity, 1945-1952.
B-337. Undeveloped mineral rights as a source of farm income in western Oklahoma.
B-238. Oklahoma farm price statisitcs in 1910-38.
MP-36. Comparative cost per unit of nutrient element for different fertilizers.
MP-25. The Oklahoma A. & M. College farm lease form.
SO-41. Comparisons of one-variety with multiple-variety cotton and related economic considerations.

FEEDSTUFFS

(See also "Dairying," "Field Crops," "Pasture and Hay Crops," and "Livestock Production.")

E-620. Crops for silage.
E-612. 4-H dairy feeding and management manual.

E-610. Soil improvement crops for diverted acres.
E-608. Silage for more feed mileage.
E-497. Alfalfa, queen of forage crops.
E-400. 4-H legume manual.
OP-106. Silage is feed insurance.
B-440. Self-feeding salt and cottonseed meal to beef cattle; a summary of experiments on self-feeding winter supplements.
B-437. The value of 20-, 30-, and 40-percent protein supplements for wintering heifer calves.
B-433. The effect of harvest practices on the performance of alfalfa.
B-430. Crop and livestock opportunities on eastern Oklahoma prairie land farms.
B-428. Beef cattle feeding investigations: optimum level of protein supplement; solvents vs. hydraulic cottonseed meal; effect of adding carotene to fattening rations.
B-423. The value of prairie hay for milk production.
B-409. Urea in rations for cattle and sheep; a summary of experiments, 1944 to 1952.
B-403. Feeding tests with mungbean forage and seed in dairy rations.
B-400. Feeding tests with threshed peanut hay for dairy cattle.
C-137. Urea as a source of protein in livestock rations.
MP-34. Feeding and breeding tests with sheep, swine, and beef cattle.

FIELD CROPS

(See also "Buildings and Farm Equipment," "Farm Economics," "Insects and Other Pests," "Pasture and Hay Crops," and "Soils.")

Agronomy Day Reports, giving results of tests with different varieties of the various crops, and comparative value of different cultural methods and cropping practices, may be obtained by writing the College and stating the crop or practice in which you are interested.

Corn

E-615. Seed treatment for plant disease control.
E-591. Higher corn yields.
E-324. 4-H corn club manual.
B-430. Crop and livestock opportunities on eastern Oklahoma prairie land farms.
B-390. Oklahoma 301; a new hybrid corn for Oklahoma.
B-349. Comparative costs of grain storage on farms and in elevators.
MP-29. Performance tests of corn varieties and hybrids, 1952.
T-45. Effect of tree barriers on outcrossing in corn.
T-38. Effectiveness of distance and border rows in preventing outcrossing in corn.
T-36. The protein and crude carotenoid content of hybrid and open-pollinated corn; a summary.

Cotton

E-615. Seed treatment for plant disease control.
E-613. Methods of applying fertilizers.
E-611. Results of fertilizer demonstrations with spring planted crops, 1953.
E-576. More dollars from cotton.
E-504. Cotton production. Variety and fertilizer recommendations.
E-500. Stripper harvesting of cotton.
E-499. Cotton insect control.
E-435. Marketing cotton in Oklahoma.
E-349. 4-H cotton club manual.
B-442. Quality of Oklahoma cotton as influenced by lint coarseness.

B-441. Boll weevil and bollworm control with insecticides; results of a 5-year study with 14 dusts and sprays.
B-430. Crop and livestock opportunities on eastern Oklahoma prairie land farms.
B-422. The development of the Oklahoma brush-type cotton stripper.
B-419. The place of cotton as a source of farm income in southwestern Oklahoma.
B-397. Chemical control of weeds in cotton.
B-386. One-variety cotton in Oklahoma.
B-382. Mechanizing cotton for low-cost production.
B-381. Oklahoma cotton varieties; varietal descriptions, and performance test results, 1945-1951.
B-357. Effects of auxiliary gin equipment on grades of cotton, western Oklahoma, 1947 and 1948.
SO-41. Comparisons of one-variety with multiple-variety cotton and related economic considerations,
T-50. Factors affecting cotton planting for mechanized production.
T-37. Oklahoma cotton variety tests, 1944 to 1948.

Seed Sources

A list of certified seed growers and the seeds available may be obtained by writing Oklahoma Crop Improvement Association, A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.

MP-32. How new crop varieties developed at the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station reach growers.

Soil-improving Crops

See "Soils."

Sorghums

E-620. Crops for silage.
E-615. Seed treatment for plant disease control.
E-613. Methods of applying fertilizers.
E-611. Results of fertilizer demonstrations with spring planted crops, 1953.
B-430. Crop and livestock opportunities on eastern Oklahoma prairie land farms.
B-406. Sorghum sirup manufacturing studies, including the use of clay clarification and an evaluation of tested varieties.
B-391. Darset; a combine-type darso.
B-355. Charcoal rot of sorghum.
B-340. Sirup sorghum varieties in Oklahoma sorghum performance tests 1943-1948
T-49. The chemical composition of sorghum roots and its relation to chinch bug injury.
T-44. Effect of the waxy gene on grain yields of sorghum.

Wheat

E-620. Crops for silage.
E-615. Seed treatment for plant disease control.
E-613. Methods of applying fertilizers.
E-607. Results of small grain fertilizer demonstrations in Oklahoma.
E-596. Wheat is food.
E-527. Wheat harvesting losses.
E-514. Wheat insects.
E-488. Wheat varieties for Oklahoma.
E-484. Stinking smut of wheat.
E-469. 4-H small grains.
E-467. Keep up production and save soil.
E-447. Wheat production in Oklahoma.

B-432. Wheat fertilization studies in western Oklahoma; progress report, 1951-52 and 1952-53.
B-426. Relative efficiences of single-unit and multiple-unit cooperative elevator organizations.
B-366. Oklahoma state-wide variety tests of wheat, oats, and barley; 1947-1950.

Other Crops

E-620. Crops for silage.
E-615. Seed treatment for plant disease control.
E-613. Methods of applying fertilizers.
E-611. Results of fertilizer demonstrations with spring planted crops, 1953.
E-610. Soil improvement crops for diverted acres.
E-607. Results of small grain fertilizer demonstrations in Oklahoma.
E-552. Castor bean production.
E-515. Sweet clover.
E-507. Lespedeza. A good pasture plant.
E-497. Alfalfa, queen of forage crops.
E-469. 4-H small grains.
E-410. Peanuts in Oklahoma.
E-400. 4-H legume manual.
B-435. Response of winter oat varieties from winter and early spring seeding.
B-430. Crop and livestock opportunities on eastern Oklahoma prairie land farms.
B-414. A study of phosphate fertilization and legume rotations for small-grain winter pastures.
B-413. Dorman soybeans for Oklahoma.
B-404. Peanut varieties for Oklahoma: a summary of variety trials, 1944-1951.
B-403. Feeding tests with mungbean forage and seed in dairy rations.
B-400. Feeding tests with threshed peanut hay for dairy cattle.
B-367. Harbine; a new combine barley.
B-366. Oklahoma state-wide variety tests of wheat, oats, and barley; 1947-1950.
B-361. A handbook of peanut growing in the southwest.

FERTILIZERS

(See "Soils")

FLOWERS AND HOUSE PLANTS

Information on handling flowers, house plants, and decorative plantings under Oklahoma conditions is available in unnumbered mimeographed leaflets. Write Department of Horticulture, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla., stating the information desired.

E-521 House plant manual.
B-439. Spring production of China asters in the greenhouse in Oklahoma.
B-407. Perennial flowers and bulbs for Oklahoma.

FOOD PRESERVATION

E-603. A food preservation guide for Oklahoma families.
E-502. Home freezing of foods.
E-460. Jams, jellies, and preserves.
E-441. Home canning of meats.
E-428. Fill the pantry shelves.
E-260. Home canning of fruits and vegetables.

OP-91. Storage of home canned and dehydrated foods.
OP-45. Home drying of fruits and vegetables.
OP-36. Storing fresh vegetables.
..... Oklahoma food preservation guide.
B-405. Using summer apples as puree.
B-396. Calcium-firming summer apples; processing methods.
T-41. The effect of added salt on the deterioration of high-fat cream stored without refrigeration.

FOODS AND NUTRITION

E-624. Beef buying tips.
E-623. Cook beef nutritious and appetizing.
E-605. Use your broiler.
E-604. Planning better meals for the family.
E-595. Cooking fresh vegetables.
E-594. Cooking frozen foods.
E-584. Eat turkey the year round.
E-581. Let's eat chicken.
E-574. Meat—how to buy.
E-568. Cooking Oklahoma fish.
E-563. Plan the buy, and buy.
E-547. Better buying for 4-H club members.
E-494. Meat cookery.
E-479. Tasty salads for good meals.
E-460. Jams, jellies, and preserves.
E-455. The egg and you.
E-425. Breadmaking in the home.
OP-108 Cooking dehydrated foods.
OP-68. One-dish meals.
B-405. Using summer apples as puree.
B-396. Calcium-firming summer apples; processing methods.
B-264 Cured lamb for variety in Oklahoma farm meals.
T-41. The effect of added salt on the deterioration of high-fat cream stored without refrigeration.
SO-15. Composition of Southern peas.

FORESTRY

E-551. Trees and shrubs.
E-541. Treated fence posts.
E-522. 4-H forestry manual.
E-520. 4-H hunting and fishing.
B-331. Cedar and pine as farm trees for Oklahoma.
MP-39. Amount of nitrogen fertilizers for trees.

4-H PUBLICATIONS

(See listing at end of bulletin)

FRUIT GROWING; PECANS

Variety recommendations based on annual tests under Oklahoma conditions are brought up to date each year and are available upon request. Address Department of Horticulture, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.

E-615. Seed treatment for plant disease control.
E-611. Results of fertilizer demonstrations with spring planted crops, 1953.

E-543. Oklahoma 4-H club pecan project.
E-511. Oklahoma pecans.
E-463. Marketing fruits and vegetables.
E-458. Bramble fruits.
E-457 Grapes in Oklahoma.
E-444. Fruit varieties recommended for Oklahoma.
E-432. Small fruits for the home garden.
B-427. Hayes and Patrick pecans—two new varieties for the cracking trade.
B-410. A summary of apple and peach variety trials in Oklahoma.
B-392. The pecan nut casebearer and its control.
MP-39. Amount of nitrogen fertilizers for trees.
T-13. The uneven ripening of concord grapes; chemical and physiological studies.

GARDENS

(See also "Vegetable Production.")

E-615. Seed treatment for plant disease control.
E-613. Methods of applying fertilizers.
E-611. Results of fertilizer demonstrations with spring planted crops.
E-487. Oklahoma garden planning guide.
E-475. Recognition and control of vegetable diseases.
E-196. Home vegetable garden.
B-421. Studies of plant production methods for vegetable crops: cabbage, tomatoes, onions, melons and cucumbers.
MP-37 Amount of fertilizer per row, for gardens.

GENERAL

B-430. Crop and livestock opportunities on eastern Oklahoma prairie land farms.
MP-35. Pounds of fertilizer per acre for different concentrations.
. . . . Science serving agriculture: Report, Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, 1950-1952.
. . . . **50 Years' Progress: Annual Report, 1952, Oklahoma Agricultural Extension Service.**

GRASSES

(See also "Pasture and Hay Crops.")

E-620. Crops for silage.
E-608. Silage for more feed mileage.
E-558. Know your native grassland.
E-557. Pasture and range judging.
E-545. Planting and care of lawns.
E-515. Sweet clover.
B-430. Crop and livestock opportunities on eastern Oklahoma prairie land farms.
B-425. Turf grasses; their development and maintenance in Oklahoma.
B-423. The value of prairie hay for milk production.
B-373. Terraces on grassland; a study of terraced and unterraced areas on eroded, shallow soil, before and after revegetation with native grasses.
Forage crops leaflet No. 3. Forage crops recommended for Oklahoma.
Forage crops leaflet No. 5. Tall fescue.
Forage crops leaflet No. 6. Blue panic.
Forage crops leaflet No. 7. Caucasian bluestem.
Forage crops leaflet No. 9. Annual lespedezas (Korean, Common, and Kobe).
Forage crops leaflet No. 10. Lawns for town and country.

Forage crops leaflet No. 11. King Ranch bluestem.
Forage crops leaflet No. 13. Broomsedge.
Forage crops leaflet No. 14. Bermuda-grass.
Forage crops leaflet No. 15. Sudan grass.
Forage crops leaflet No. 16. Weeping lovegrass.
Forage crops leaflet No. 17. Indian grass and Switch grass.
Forage crops leaflet No. 18. Side-oats grama.
MP-38 Amount of fertilizer for lawns.

HOME GROUNDS

E-545. Planting and care of lawns.
B-425. Turf grasses; their development and maintenance in Oklahoma.
B-407. Perennial flowers and bulbs for Oklahoma.
Forage crops leaflet No. 10. Lawns for town and country.
MP-38. Amount of fertilizer for lawns.

HOMEMAKING

(See also "Foods and Nutrition," "Clothing," "4-H," and "Human Relationships.")

E-624. Beef buying tips.
E-614. Household pest control.
E-601. Decorate with accessories.
E-597. Make your draperies and curtains.
E-574. Meat—how to buy.
E-563. Plan the buy, and buy.
E-561. Your clothing dollar.
E-547. 4-H better buying manual.
E-539. 4-H home demonstration IX.
E-538. 4-H home demonstration VIII
E-537. 4-H home demonstration VII.
E-536. 4-H home demonstration VI.
E-535. 4-H home demonstration V.
E-534. 4-H home demonstration IV.
E-533. 4-H home demonstration III.
E-532. 4-H home demonstration II.
E-531. 4-H home demonstration I.
E-503. Fun to make and fun to play.
E-498. Slip covers.
E-439. Better home lighting.
E-438. Kitchen planning and arrangement.
E-437. John and Mary reach teen-age.
E-423. Household equipment.
E-386. Re-upholstering at home.
E-379. The family mending.
E-366. 4-H woodwork-handicraft manual.
E-348. Books to grow on.
E-269. Appropriate finishes.
E-265. Refinishing furniture and care of woods.
B-434. Effects of staining and laundering on cotton and rayon-cotton damasks.
B-378. Washing and handling marquisette curtains.
B-344. Marquisette curtains: A comparison of various fibers and finishes.

HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS

E-626. The road to mental health.
E-616. A better rural life through neighborhood improvement.

E-587. Your family in the world of today.
E-570. Health on the home front.
E-564. Better grooming for 4-H boys.
E-559. 4-H news writing manual.
E-530. Junior leadership for 4-H members.
E-529. Everyday manners.
E-524. Half-way up the stairs.
E-440. Living happily together.
E-436. 4-H health demonstration.
B-429. Factors related to levels of living of Oklahoma farm families.
B-383. Service relationships of farmers in Lincoln county, Oklahoma.
MP-25. The Oklahoma A. & M. College farm lease form.
T-46. A short scale for measuring farm family level of living: A modification of Sewell's socio-economic scale.

INSECTS AND OTHER PESTS

(See also specific crops, fruits, and kinds of livestock.)

E-614. Household pest control.
E-514. Wheat insects.
E-499. Cotton insect control.
E-483. Insecticides for grasshopper control.
E-470. Cattle grub control.
E-414. Vegetable insect control.
E-369. Chinchbug control practices for Oklahoma farms.
E-333. 4-H insect manual.
E-238. Beekeeping for beginners.
OP-79. Rodent control.
B-441. Boll weevil and bollworm control with insecticides; results of a 5-year study with 14 dusts and sprays.
B-392. The pecan nut casebearer and its control.
B-353. The Texas harvester ant.
T-49. The chemical composition of sorghum roots and its relation to chinch bug injury.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

(See also "Dairying," "Feedstuffs," "Pasture and Hay Crops," and "Marketing.")

Beef Cattle

E-619. A cow and calf program for Oklahoma.
E-585. 4-H calf manual.
E-470. Cattle grub control.
B-440. Self-feeding salt and cottonseed meal to beef cattle; a summary of experiments on self-feeding winter supplements.
B-437. The value of 20-, 30-, and 40-percent protein supplements for wintering heifer calves.
B-430. Crop and livestock opportunities on eastern Oklahoma prairie land farms.
B-428. Beef cattle feeding investigations: optimum level of protein supplement; solvent vs. hydraulic cottonseed meal; effect of adding carotene to fattening rations.
B-418. Studies on winter rations for commercial beef cows.
B-409. Urea in rations for cattle and sheep; a summary of experiments, 1944 to 1952.
B-399. Cowpeas as a protein feed for fattening steer calves.
C-137. Urea as a source of protein in livestock rations.
MP-34. Feeding and breeding tests with sheep, swine, and beef cattle.
T-43. Blood composition of normal beef cattle.

Sheep

B-430. Crop and livestock opportunities on eastern Oklahoma prairie land farms.
B-409. Urea in rations for cattle and sheep; a summary of experiments, 1944 to 1952.
C-137. Urea as a source of protein in livestock rations.

Swine

E-593. Infra-red heat lamps for brooding pigs.
OP-51. Care of the brood sow during pregnancy.
B-430. Crop and livestock opportunities on eastern Oklahoma prairie land farms.
B-415. Using hybrid vigor in producing market pigs.

Miscellaneous

E-583. Rabbit production.
B-430. Crop and livestock opportunities on eastern Oklahoma prairie land farms.

Livestock diseases and pests

E-470. Controlling cattle grubs.

MACHINERY

(See "Buildings and Farm Equipment.")

MARKETING

(See also specific crops and types of livestock.)

E-554. Broiler marketing.
E-549. Graded eggs.
E-463. Marketing fruits and vegetables.
E-462. Marketing dairy products in Oklahoma.
B-426. Relative efficiences of single-unit and multiple-unit cooperative elevator organizations.
B-352. Marketing cream through Oklahoma cream stations.
SO-41. Comparisons of one-variety with multiple-variety cotton and related economic considerations.

ORCHARDS

(See "Fruit Growing.")

PASTURE AND HAY CROPS

(See also "Feedstuffs," "Field Crops," "Grasses," and specific types of livestock.)

E-620. Crops for silage.
E-613. Methods of applying fertilizers.
E-610. Soil improvement crops for diverted acres.
E-608. Silage for more feed mileage.
E-558. Know your native grassland.
E-557. Pasture and range judging.
E-515. Sweet clover.
E-507. Lespedeza. A good pasture plant.
E-497. Alfalfa, queen of forage crops.

E-482. Pastures in Oklahoma.
E-472. Vetch for soil improvement.
E-400. 4-H legume manual.
B-433. The effect of harvest practices on the performance of alfalfa.
B-432. Wheat fertilization studies in western Oklahoma; progress report, 1951-52 and 1952-53.
B-430. Crop and livestock opportunities on eastern Oklahoma prairie land farms.
B-423. The value of prairie hay for milk production.
B-414. A study of phosphate fertilization and legume rotations for small-grain winter pastures.
B-403. Feeding tests with mungbean forage and seed in dairy rations.
B-401. Skunkweed flavor in cream and butter; a study of its cause and prevention.
B-400. Feeding tests with threshed peanut hay for dairy cattle.
B-373. Terraces on grassland; a study of terraced and unterraced areas on eroded, shallow soil, before and after revegetation with native grasses.
Forage crops leaflet No. 3 Forage crops recommended for Oklahoma.
Forage crops leaflet No. 4. Harvesting and cleaning grass seed in Oklahoma.
Forage crops leaflet No. 5. Tall fescue.
Forage crops leaflet No. 6. Blue panic.
Forage crops leaflet No. 7. Caucasian bluestem.
Forage crops leaflet No. 9. Annual lespedezas (Korean, Common and Kobe).
Forage crops leaflet No. 11. King Ranch bluestem.
Forage crops leaflet No. 13. Broomsedge.
Forage crops leaflet No. 14. Bermuda-grass.
Forage crops leaflet No. 15. Sudan grass.
Forage crops leaflet No. 16. Weeping lovegrass.
Forgae crpos leaflet No. 17. Indian grass and Switch grass.
Forage crops leaflet No. 18. Side-oats grama.
MP-35. Pounds of fertilizer per acre for different concentrations.

PECANS

(See "Fruit Growing.")

PLANT DISEASES

(See "Field Crops," "Fruit Growing," and "Vegetable Production.")

POPULATION

(See "Human Relationships.")

POULTRY PRODUCTION

E-589. Brooding chicks with heat lamps or infra-red brooding.
E-555. Broiler production.
E-554. Broiler marketing.
E-549. Graded eggs, an extension program.
E-461. 4-H instructions for junior poultrymen.
E-449. Culling the laying flock.
E-417. Poultry parasites.
E-350. Poultry management for 4-H club members.
B-424. Papers and feeders vs. feeders alone for starting chicks.
B-402. A comparison of floor space recommendations for broilers.
B-394. Silver Oklabars; their origin and present development.
B-393. B-complex vitamin allowances for Oklahoma broiler rations.
B-240. A home-made egg cooler for farm use.
C-120. Planning a year-'round poultry green feed program for Oklahoma.

SOILS

(Conservation, Fertility Maintenance, and Cropping Systems.)

E-625. Liming soils for better farming.
E-613. Methods of applying fertilizers.
E-610. Soil improvement crops for diverted acres.
E-598. Land appreciation training schools and judging contests in Oklahoma.
E-572. Terrace maintenance.
E-571. Development of surface irrigation.
E-557. Pasture and range judging.
E-553. The use of fertilizers in Oklahoma.
E-518. Soil and water conservation.
E-509. Know your soil.
E-476. Your three acres.
E-472. Vetch for soil improvement.
E-412. Soil improvement program in Oklahoma.
E-249. Irrigation in Oklahoma.
OP-26. Phosphorus.
B-433. The effect of harvest practices on the performance of alfalfa.
B-432. Wheat fertilization studies in western Oklahoma; progress reports, 1951-52 and 1952-53.
B-360. Salt accumulation in irrigated soils; the prospect for Oklahoma.
MP-41. Fertilizer applications by sprinkler irrigation.
MP-40. Calibration chart for a 10-foot fertilizer spreader.
MP-39. Amount of nitrogen fertilizers for trees.
MP-38. Amount of fertilizer for lawns.
MP-37. Amount of fertilizer per row, for gardens.
MP-36. Comparative cost per unit of nutrient element for different fertilizers.
MP-35. Pounds of fertilizers per acre for different concentrations.
MP-28. Soil associations of Pawnee county, Oklahoma.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

Variety recommendations based on annual tests under Oklahoma conditions are brought up to date each year and are available upon request. Address: Department of Horticulture, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.

E-615. Seed treatment for plant disease control.
E-613. Methods of applying fertilizers.
E-611. Results of fertilizer demonstrations with spring planted crops, 1953.
E-487. Oklahoma garden planning guide.
E-475. Recognition and control of vegetable diseases.
E-463. Marketing fruits and vegetables.
E-196. Home vegetable garden.
OP-105. Maintaining summer garden production.
B-421. Studies of plant production methods for vegetable crops: cabbage, tomatoes, onions, melons and cucumbers.
. . . . Oklahoma food production guide.
B-411. Redgold sweet potato; a new high-yielding, wilt-tolerant variety.
C-107. Edible soybeans for Oklahoma.
MP-37. Amount of fertilizer per row, for gardens.
MP-35. Pounds of fertilizers per acre for different concentrations.
SO-15. Composition of Southern peas.

WATER SUPPLIES

E-580. Farm ponds for household water supply.
E-518. Soil and water conservation.
E-339. Farm sewage disposal.
MP-30. A graphic solution for siphon tube irrigation problems.
T-51. Measuring runoff rates with rectangular highway culverts.

WEED CONTROL

E-582. Weed control.
E-453. Bindweed eradication in Oklahoma.
B-397. Chemical control of weeds in cotton.

4-H PUBLICATIONS—(for project work)

(See also various subject listings.)

E-612. 4-H dairy feeding and management manual.
E-585. 4-H calf manual.
E-564. Better grooming for 4-H boys.
E-559. 4-H news writing manual.
E-558. Know your native grassland.
E-551. Trees and shrubs.
E-550. Photography is fun.
E-547. Better buying for 4-H club members.
E-545. Planting and care of lawns.
E-543. Oklahoma 4-H club pecan project.
E-539. 4-H home demonstration IX.
E-538. 4-H home demonstration VIII.
E-537. 4-H home demonstration VII.
E-536. 4-H home demonstration VI.
E-535 4-H home demonstration V.
E-534. 4-H home demonstration IV.
E-533. 4-H home demonstration III.
E-532. 4-H home demonstration II.
E-531 4-H home demonstration I.
E-530. Junior leadership for 4-H members.
E-529. Everyday manners.
E-522. 4-H forestry manual.
E-521. House plants manual.
E-520. 4-H hunting and fishing.
E-517. 4-H safety and fire.
E-509. Know your soil.
E-469. 4-H small grains.
E-461. 4-H instructions for junior poultrymen.
E-436. 4-H health demonstration.
E-400. 4-H legume manual.
E-366. 4-H woodwork-handicraft manual.
E-324. 4-H corn club manual.